MEGA STAR

MG-990

All Mode AM / FM / USB / LSB / CW

Full Channels CB Mobile Transceiver

- AM FM 10W
- Built-in Echo
- SSB 30W
- +10Khz Shift
- Roger Beep
- VSWR Meter

OWER'S MANUAL

Please Read before Use This Transceiver

MEGA STAR

MG-990

ROGER BEEP
CONTROL DE POTENCIA
271 CHANNELES
+10KHZ
CAMARE DE ECHO
25 WATTS
FREQUENCY COUNTER

INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on your purchase of a MEGA STAR MG-990 All Mode CB Mobile Transceiver.
Your **MG-990** is designed to provide trouble-free service and state of the art communications incorporation many useful features and functions in the full CB band. To ensure proper performance, please read this manual thoroughly.

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MEGA STAR MG-990

271 Channels All Mode CB Mobile Transceiver

GENERAL — MEGA STAR MG-990

CHANNELS	271 AM / FM / USB / LSB / CW
FREQUENCY RANGE	26.065 to 28.755Mhz.
FREQUENCY CONTROL	Phase Lock Loop (PLL) synthesizer.
FREQUENCY TOLERANCE	0.005%
FREQUENCY STABILITY	0.001%
OPERATING TEMPERATURE	-30℃ to +50℃
MICROPHONE	Plug-in dynamic; with push-to-talk switch and coiled cord.
INPUT VOLTAGE	13.8V DC nominal, 15.9V Max. 11.7V Min. Negative or Positive ground
CURRENT DRAIN	Tx = 4.0A at AM 12W with full mod. 3.5A at FM 12W. 6.0A at SSB 30Watts pep. Rx = 0.6A Squelched. 1.2A Maximum AF output.
SIZE	2-3/8(H) x 7-7/8(W) x 9-1/4(D)
WEIGHT	5 lbs.
ANTENNA CONNECTOR	UHF, SO239.
METER	Illuminated ; Tx output power & SWR. Rx Signal Strength.

TRANSMITTER

POWER OUTPUT	AM / FM / CW, 12W SSB, 30W ± 3W pep.
MODULATION	AM = 90% AM depth Max. FM = 4.5 kHz deviation Max.
MODULATION RESPONES	AM / FM = 350 to 2500 Hz
SSB CARRIER SUPPRESSION	55 dB
UNWANTED SIDEBAND	50 dB
OUTPUT IMPEDANCE	50 Ohms Unbalanced
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Meter shows relative RF power & SWR. LED glows red when Tx on air.

RECEIVER — MEGA STAR MG-990

SENSITIVITY	**SSB / CW :** 0.5 μV **AM :** 1.0 μV 10dB (S+N)/N **FM :** 0.35 μV for 12 dB SINAD Greater than 0.5W Audio output.
SELECTIVITY	**AM/FM** : 6dB @ 3khz, 50db @9khz. **SSB/CW :** 6db @ 2.1khz, 60dB @3.3khz.
IMAGE REJECTION	More than 65 db
IF FREQUENCY	**AM/FM** : 1st 10.695Mhz 2nd 455khz **SSB/CW** : 10.695Mhz.
ADJACENT CHANNEL	**AM/FM :** 60dB **SSB/CW :** 70dB
RF GAIN CONTROL	45 dB adjustable for optimum signal reception.
AUTO GAIN CONTROL (AGC)	Less than 10dB change in A.F. output for inputs from 10 μV to100mV.
SQUELCH	Less than 0.5 μV threshold. 500 μV full mute.
ANL + NB	Switchable better than 18dB noise attenuation.
NOISE BLANKER (NB)	RF type effective for all modes operation.
CLARIFIER	COARSE ± 5.0khz for R & T FINE ± 1.0khz for Rx only.
AUDIO OUTPUT POWER	Distortion less than10% at 2W 8 Ohms.
AUDIO RESPONSE	300 Hz to 2800 Hz.
BUILT-IN SPEAKER	8 Ohms 3W Round.
EXT. SPEAKER JACK	Accepts 8 ohms 5W external speaker, disable internal speaker when connected.

LOCATION

PLAN the location of the transceiver and microphone bracket before starting the installation. Select a location that is convenient for operation and does not interfere with the driver or passengers in the vehicle. In automobiles, the transceiver is usually mounted below the dash panel, with the microphone bracket beside it.

MOUNTING & CONNECTING

A universal bracket is supplied with the transceiver. When mounting the bracket and radio to your car, make sure it is mechanically strong. Also provide a good electrical connection to the chassis of the vehicle. Proceed as follows to mount the transceiver:

1. After you have determined the most convenient location in your vehicle, hold the transceiver with mounting bracket in the exact location desired. Before drilling holes for desired position, make sure nothing will interfere the mounting position and the mounting bolts.

2. Connect the end of the antenna cable to the receptacle of antenna connector on the rear panel. Make sure the antenna connector has the proper type PL-259 plug to connect to the radio. Ensure that the antenna plug is screwed in tightly.

3. Connect the supplied DC cord, with the fused red wire to +13.8V DC source, and the black wire to a -13.8V source in respectively. For automobile installation, connect power source directly from the spare terminal of FUSE box, or directly connect to the battery terminal.

This will help to avoid any interference from existing wiring system of the automobile, and will minimize voltage drop caused by other circuits in the same wiring system.

This will allow you to operate your transceiver anytime without starting the engine or turning on the ignition key.

4. Mic. Holder is recommended to place near your transceiver, best choose to mount under the dash for mic. access readily.

IGNITION NOISE INTERFERENCE

Use of a mobile receiver at low signal levels is limited by the presence of electrical noise. The primary source of noise in automobile installations is from the generator and ignition system in the vehicle. Under most operating conditions, when signal level is adequate, the background noise does not present a serious problem.

Even though the transceiver has ANL and NB controls, in some vehicles the ignition interference may be high enough to significantly effect the performance of the radio communications. The electrical noise may come from several sources. Many possibilities exist and variations between vehicles require different solutions to reduce the noise level.

NOTE :

WHEN EXTREMELY LOW LEVEL SIGNALS ARE BEING RECEIVED, THE TRANSCEIVER MAY BE OPERATED WITH VEHICLE ENGINE TURN OFF. THE UNIT REQUIRES VERY LITTLE CURRENT AND THEREFORE WILL NOT SIGNIFICANTLY DISCHARGE THE VEHICLE BATTERY.

ANTENNA

A vertically polarized, quarter-wavelength whip antenna provides the most reliable operation and greatest range. Shorter, loaded-type whip antennas are more attractive, compact and adequate for applications where the maximum possible distance is not required. Also, the loaded whips do not present the problems of height imposed by a full quarter-wavelength whip.

Mobile whip antennas utilize the metal body of the vehicle as a ground plane. When mounted at a corner of the vehicle they are slightly directional, in the direction of the body of the vehicle. For all practical purpose, however, the radiation pattern is non-directional. The slight directional characteristic will be observed only at extreme distances. A standard antenna connector (type SO 239) is provided on the transceiver for easy connection to the standard PL-259 cable termination.

If the transceiver is not mounted on a metal surface, it is necessary to run a separate ground wire from the unit to a good metal electrical ground in the vehicle. When installed in a boat, the transceiver will not operate at maximum efficiency without a ground plate, unless the vessel has a steel hull.

Before installing the transceiver in a boat, consult your dealer for information regarding an adequate grounding system and prevention of electrolysis between fittings in the hull and water.

TUNING THE ANTENNA FOR OPTIMUM SWR

Since there is a such a wide vanity of base and mobile antennas, this section will strictly concern itself to the various types of mobile adjustable antennas.

Because the antenna length is directly related to the channel frequency, it must be tuned to resonate optimally all 40 channels of the transceiver. Ch.1 requires a longer antenna than Ch. 40, because it is lower in frequency.

Due to the various methods of adjusting antennas for proper SWR we have chosen what we think is the optimum method:

WARNING !

CONTINUOUS OPERATION OF THIS TRANSMITTER WITH GREATER THAN 4:1 VRWR ANTENNA MISMATCH MAY RESULT IN RF AMPLIFIER DAMAGE.

A. Antenna with adjustment screws (set screws)

1. Start with the antenna extended and tighten the set screw tightly enough so that the antenna can be lightly tapped with your finger for easy adjustment.

2. Set your transceiver to Ch. 20. Press PTT (push-to-talk) switch, and tap the antenna shorter.

The SWR meter will show a lower reading each time the antenna is tapped. By continuing to shorten the antenna you will notice the SWR reading will reach a lowest point and than start to rising again, this means the optimum tuning being pressed for center operating frequency of your transceiver.

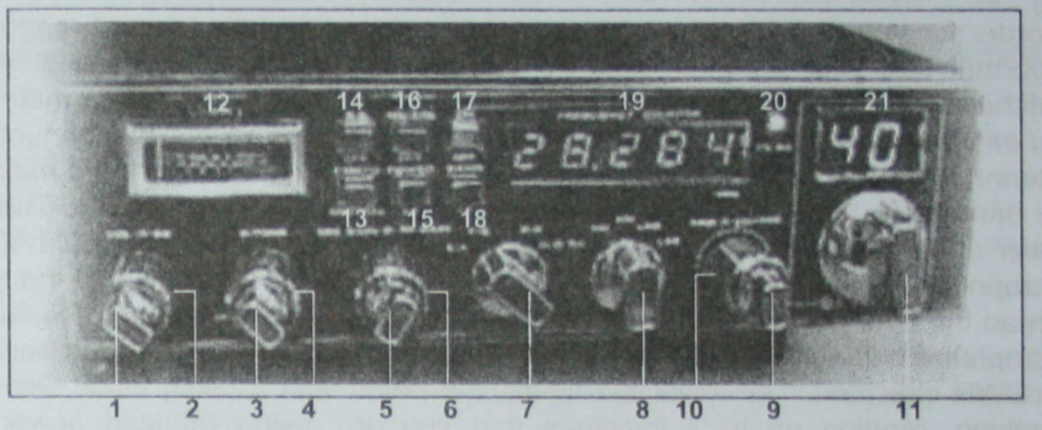
B. Antennas which must be cut to proper length

1. Follow the same procedure as above, but adjust the length by cutting in 1/8 inch increments until a good match is obtained.

2. Be very careful not to cut too much at one time, as one it is cut, it can no longer be lengthen.

3. The whip is easily cut by filing a notch all the way around and breaking the piece off with pliers.

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS & FUNCTIONS



1. ON/OFF/VOL. Inner Dual Concentric

Turn clockwise to apply power to the unit and to set the desired listening level.

2. SQUELCH. Outer Dual Concentric

This control is used to cut off or eliminate receiver background noise in the absence of an incoming signal. For maximum receiver sensitivity it is desired that the control be adjusted only to the point where the receiver background noise or ambient background noise is eliminated. Turn fully counterclockwise then slowly clockwise until the receiver noise disappears. Any signal to be received must now be slightly stronger than the average received noise. Further clockwise rotation will increase the threshold level which a signal must overcome in order to be heard. Only strong signals will be heard at a maximum clockwise setting.

3. ECHO Inner Dual Concentric

This control is used to echo effect.

4. TONE Outer Dual Concentric

This control is used to intervals of echo sound.

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS & FUNCTIONS

5. SWR Cal. CONTROL Inner Dual Concentric

In order for you to achieve maximum radiated power and the longest range, it is important that your antenna must be in good condition, property adjusted and matched to your transceiver. The built-in SWR (Standing Wave Ratio) meter lets you easily measure your antenna condition. To operate this function, connect your antenna to the transceiver antenna connector. Select a channel near the middle of the band such as 21 0r the channel you plan to use most frequently. Turn the power on and set the meter function switch to CAL position. Press and hold the microphone Push-to-Talk button and using the SWR CAL control adjust the meter to read the CAL position indicated on the meter scale. Then, without releasing the microphone button, switch the meter function switch to the SWR position and read the SWR indicated. The lower the figure, the better with 1 being ideal. Generally speaking, reading up to 3 indicates that you are losing radiated power and antenna adjustment may be advisable.

6. RF PWR CONTROL Outer Dual Concentric

This control enables you to adjust the RF output power continuously over the range of 1 watt through 25 watts.

7. BAND SELECTOR

This switch is used to selects A-B-C-D-E-F band of operation.

8. MODE SWITCH

This switch is used to select CW, FM, AM, LSB, USB mode of operation. Unless the station with which desired communication is equipped with SSB, the AM or FM, PA mode is normally used. The mode selector switch changes the mode of operation of both transmitter and receiver simultaneously. Turn to "Receiving SSB signals" for a further explanation of signal side-band.

9. CLARIFIER FINE Inner Dual Concentric

This control allows variation ± 1khz for fine tune of assigned Rx operating frequencies only, but Tx with COARSE / FINE control both.

10 CLARIFIER COARSE Outer Dual Concentric

Allows variation ± 5khz of assigned Tx & Rx operating frequencies. Although this control is intended primarily to tune in SSB signals, it may be used to optimize AM/FM signals as described in the Operating Procedure paragraphs.

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS & FUNCTIONS

11. CHANNEL SELECTOR

This switch selects any one of 40 channels within 6 bands desired. The selected channel appears on the LED readout directly above the Channel Selector Knob.

12. METER S-RF / SWR / CAL

This meter indicates receiver signal strength, transmitter RF output power and SWR level.

When switch is pressed the frequency is shifted 10KHz up can be used as extra

13. +10 KHz FREQ. SHIFT SWITCH

operation channel groups, they are included CH. 3, 7, 11, 15, & 19 for all bands.

When this switch is placed in the ROGER BEEP position, your radio automatically transmits the

14. ROGER BEEP SWITCH

audio sign at each end of your transmission. The listener can noted easily your transmission is over through the BEEP sign.

15. METER MODE SWITCH S-RF / SWR / CAL

When in the **S-RF** position, the meter swings proportionally to the strength of the received signal. When transmitting, the meter indicates relative RF output power. When in CAL position, the SWR meter can be calibrated by adjusting the SWR CAL control to the CAL mark on the meter scale. When in SWR position, the Standing Wave Ratio is measured.

16. OFF-NB / ANL SWITCH

In the NB / ANL position, the RF noise blanker is activated and automatic noise limiter in the audio circuits is also activated. The RF noise blanker is very effective for repetitive impulse noise such as ignition interference.

17. COUNTER SWITCH ON/OFF

Depressing this switch to activate the frequency counter on, the receiver or transmitter frequency to be displayed on the 5 digits LED display read out. To switch OFF the counter LED display will turned blank.

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS & FUNCTIONS

18. S / RF SWITCH

In the S / RF position, the meter swings proportionally to the strength of the receiving signal. When transmitting, the meter indicates relative RF output power.

19. FREQUENCY COUNTER

The 5 digits frequency counter read out the frequency of the selected ch. you wish to operate on.

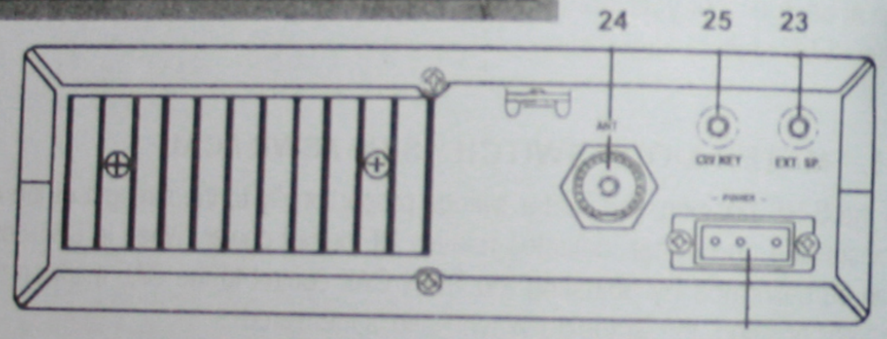
20. Tx & Rx LED INDICATOR

This dual color LED illuminates green when power on for Rx mode, and turns red while Tx on air.

21. CHANNEL INDICATOR

Numbered LED indicates the selected channel you wish to operate on

REAR PANEL CONTROLS & FUNCTIONS



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22. POWER CONNECTOR

Accepts 13.8V D.C. power source. The supplied DC power cord assembly complete with 4A fuse & 3 pins DC plug.

23. EXT. SPEAKER JACK

Accepts 4 to 8 ohms, 5 watts external speaker to be connected. When external speaker is connected to this jack, the built-in speaker is automatically disconnected.

24. ANTENNA CONNECTOR UHF SO 239

Accepts 50 ohms coaxial cable with a type PL-259 plug to be connected.

25. CW KEY JACK

This jack is for Morse code operation; accepts 3.5 mm mono phone plug to connect a CW key, and select mode switch to CW position.

ALTERNATIVE MICROPHONES AND INSTALLATION

SEE THE DRAWING ON PAGE 11.

For best results, the user should select a low-impedance dynamic type microphone or a transistorized microphone. Transistorized type microphones have a low output impedance characteristic. The microphones must be provided with a four-lead cable. The audio conductor and its shielded lead comprise two of the leads. The fourth lead is for receive control, and the third is for transmit control. The microphone should provide the functions shown in FIG. 1 of the microphone wiring schematic. If the microphone to be used is provided with per-cut leads, they must be received as follows.

1. Cut leads so that they extend 7/16" beyond the plastic insulating jacket of the microphone cable.
2. All leads should be cut to the same length. Strip the ends of each wire 1/8" and tin the exposed wire.

Before beginning the actual wiring read carefully, the circuit and wiring information provided with the microphone you select. Use the minimum head required in soldering the connections. Keep the exposed wire lengths to a minimum to avoid shorting when the microphone plug is reassembled.

MICROPHONE PLUG REASSEMBLING

1. Remove the retaining screw.
2. Unscrew the housing from the pin receptacle body.
3. Loosen the two screws of the cable clamp retainer.
4. Feed the microphone cable though the housing, knurled ring and washer as shown in FIG. 3.
5. The wires must now be soldered to the pins as indicated in the FIG. 1, wiring tables. If a vise or clamping tool is available, it should be used to hold the pin receptacle body during the soldering operation, so that both hands are free to perform the soldering. If a vise or clamping tool is not available, the pin receptacle body can be held in a stationary position by inserting it into the microphone jack of the front panel. The numbers of the pins of the microphone plug are shown in FIG. 2, as viewed from the back of the plug. Before soldering the wire to the pins, per-tin the wire receptacle of each pin of the plug. Be sure that the housing and the knurled ring of FIG. 3 are pushed back onto the microphone cable before starting to solder. If the washer is not captive to the pin receptacle body, make sure that it is placed on the threaded portion of the pin receptacle body before soldering. If the microphone jack is used to hold the pin receptacle during the soldering operation, best results are obtained when the connections to pins 1 and 3 are made first and then the connections to pins 2, 4 and 5. Use a minimum amount of solder and be careful to prevent excessive solder accumulation on pins, which could cause a short between the pin and the microphone plug housing.

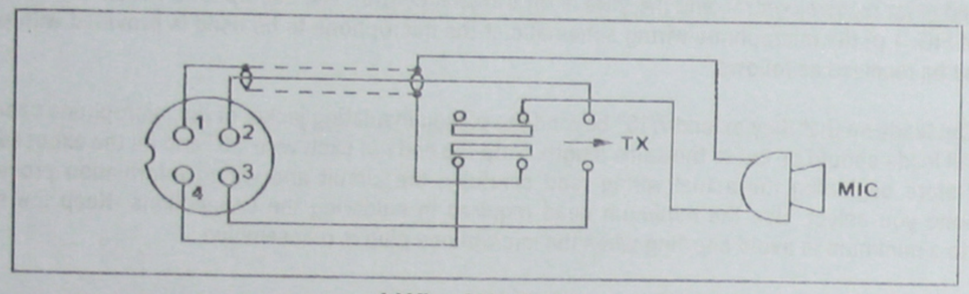
6. When all soldering connections to the pins of the microphone plug are complete, push the knurled ring and the housing forward and screw the housing onto the threaded portion of the pin receptacle body. Note the location of the screw clearance hole in the plug housing with respect to the threaded hole in the pin receptacle body. When the housing is completely threaded into the pin receptacle body, a final fraction of a turn either clockwise or counter-clockwise may be required to align the screw hole with the threaded hole in the pin receptacle body. When these are aligned, the retaining screw is then screwed into the place to secure the housing to the pin receptacle body.

7. The two screws of the cable clamp retainer should now be tightened to secure the housing to the microphone cord. If the cutting directions have been carefully followed, the cable clamp should secure to the insulating jacket of the microphone cable.

8. Upon completion of the microphone plug wiring, connect and secure the microphone plug in the transceiver.

PTT MICROPHONE ASSEMBLY DRAWING & WIRING SCHEMATIC

FIG. 1 Your transceiver microphone wiring schematic.



4 Wire Mic.Cable

Pin Number	:	1	2	3	4
Mic Cable Lead	:	AF shield	AF lead	Tx control	Rx control

FIG. 2
Mic plug pin number viewed from rear of pin receptacle

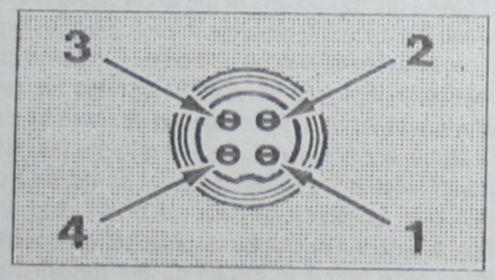
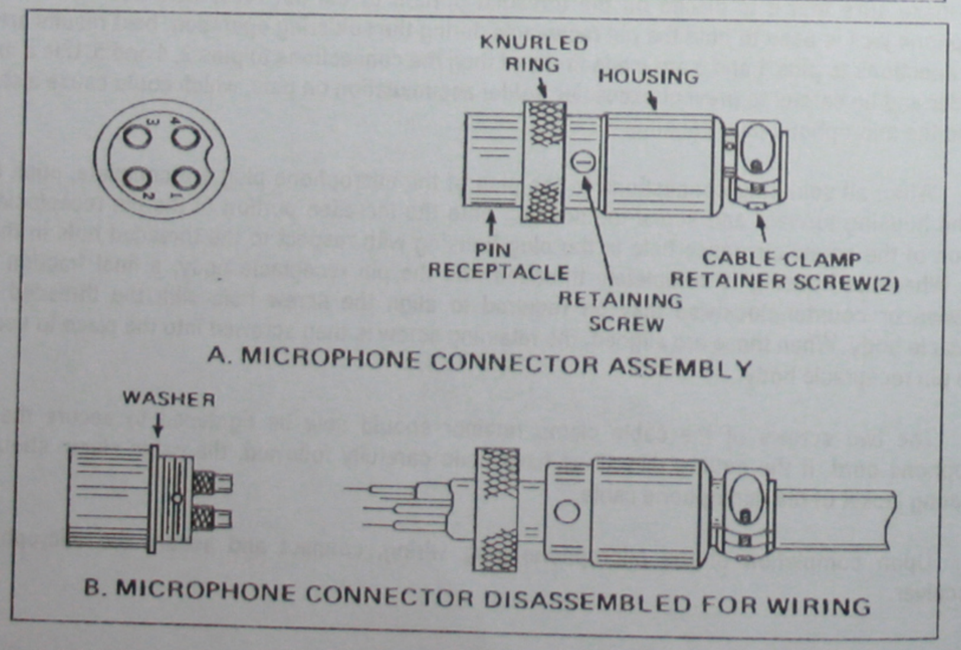


FIG.3
Microphone plug wiring.



PRESS-TO-TALK MICROPHONE

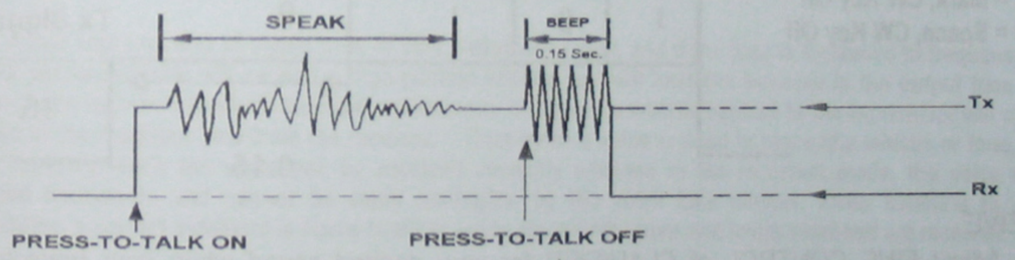
The PTT switch on the microphone is to control operation mode for Receiving & Transmitting. By press the PTT switch to Transmit and release to Receive. When transmitting, hold the microphone two inches from the mouth and speak clearly in normal voice. The radios come complete with low impedance (500 ohms) dynamic microphone.

OPERATION PROCEDURE TO TRANSMIT

Select the desired channel of transmission.
Set the MIC. GAIN control fully clockwise.
If the channel is clear, depress the PTT switch on the Mic. and speak in a normal voice.

ROGER BEEP OPERATION

When this switch is placed in the ROGER BEEP position, your radio automatically transmits the audio sign at the end of your transmission. The listener can note easily that your transmission is over though the sign. Please note that this ROGER BEEP transmits 0.15 second at the moment PTT Switch Knob is off.



- Be sure that power source, microphone and antenna are connected to the proper connectors before going to the next step.
- Turn unit on by tuning VOLUME control clockwise.
- Set the VOLUME for a comfortable listening level.
- Set the MODE switch to the desire mode.
- Listen to the background noise from the speaker. Turn the SQUELCH control slowly clockwise until the noise JUST disappears (no signal should be present). Leave the control at this setting.
- The SQL. Is now properly adjusted.

The receiver will remain quiet until a signal is actually received. Do not advance the control too far, or some of the weaker signals will not be heard.

OPERATING PROCEDURE TO RECEIVE

Set the CHANNEL selector switch to the desired channel.
Set the RF GAIN control fully clockwise for maximum RF gain.
Adjust the CLARIFIER control to clarify the SSB signals or to optimize AM/FM signals.

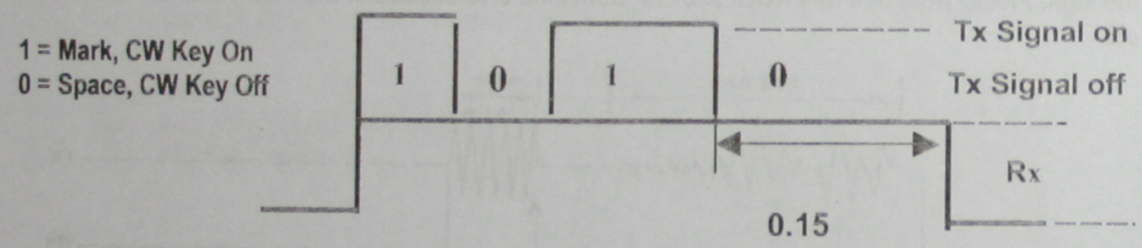
OPERATING PROCEDURE TO CW MODE

This is communicated by MORSE-CODE This can be advantageously used especially while channels in busy or communication in long distance.

TRANSIMT

Press CW KEY by MORSE-CODE switching selector to CW MODE and connects CW KEY or CW KEY JACK. Your transceiver is automatically changed from Rx to Tx when CW KEY is in (MARK) and keeping the transmitting condition without being transmitted MORSE-CODE during 0.15 second even if CW KEY is in (SPACE). And, thereafter the unit is set in Rx condition automatically. Be sure that the CODE transmitted from your station is heard as monitor sound from internal speaker.
See Fig. A.

Fig. A. MOSE CODE



RECEIVE

Adjust FINE CONTROL of CLARIFIER for your desired sound when your transceiver is received MORSE-CODE Signal.

A FEW RULES THAT SHOULD BE OBEYED

1. You must identify your official licensed call sign at the beginning and end of every conversation.
2. Your are not allowed to carry on a conversation with another station for more than five minutes
   at a time without taking a one-minute break, to give others a chance to use the channel.
3. You are not allowed to blast others off the air by over-powering them with illegally amplified transmitter power, or illegally high antennas.
4. You can' t use 10 Meter Radio to promote illegal activities.
5. You are not allowed to use profanity.
6. You may not play music in your 10 Meter Radio.
7. You may not use your 10 Meter Radio to sell merchandise or professional services.

RECEIVING SSB SIGNAL

There are four types of signals presently used for communications in the CB band : AM, FM, USB and LSB. When the MODE switch on your unit is placed in the AM position, only standard double-sideband and in FM position, only frequency deviation, full carrier signals will be detected. An SSB signal may be recognized while in the AM or FM mode by its characteristic " Donald Duck " sound and the inability of the AM or FM detector to produce an intelligible output, the USB and LSB modes will detect upper sideband and lower sideband respectively, and standard AM signals.

SSB reception differs from standard AM reception in that SSB receiver does not require a carrier or opposite sideband to produce an intelligible signal. A signal-sideband transmitted signal consists only of the upper or the lower sideband and no carrier is transmitted. The elimination of the carrier from the AM signal helps to eliminate the biggest cause of whistles and tones heard on channels which make even moderately strong AM signals unreadable. Also, SSB takes only half of an AM channel, therefore two SSB conversations will fit into each channel, expanding the 271AM channels to 542 SSB channels. the reduction in channel space required also helps in the receiver because only *half* of the noise and interference can be received with 100% of the SSB signal.

An SSB signal may be received only when the listening receiver is functioning in the same mode. In other words, an upper sideband signal (USB) may be made intelligible *only* if the receiver is functioning in the USB position. If the lower sideband (LSB) signal is heard when the receiver is in the USB mode, no amount of tuning will make the signal intelligible. The reason for this may be understood if you consider that when modulation is applied to the transmitter's microphone in the USB mode, the transmitter's output frequency is increased whereas in the LSB mode the transmitter's output frequency is decreased. The result in listening the receiver is that when the MODE switch is in the proper position either USB or LSB.

A true reproduction of signal tone of modulation will result, and if the tone is increased in frequency such as a low pitched whistle will caused a high-pitched whistle you will hear the increase in the output tone of the receiver. If the incorrect mode is selected, an increase in tone of a whistle applied to the transmitter will cause a decrease in the resultant tone from the receiver. Thus when a voice is used in place of a whistle or tone, in the proper listening mode the voice will be received correctly whereas in the incorrect mode, the voice will be translated backwards and cannot be made intelligible by the voice lock control. When listening to an AM transmission, a correct sideband is heard in either mode since both upper and lower sideband are received.

Once the desired SSB mode has been selected, frequency adjustment may be necessary in order to make the incoming signal intelligible, the CLARIFIER control allows the operator to vary frequency above and below the exact-center frequency of the received signal. If the sound of the incoming signal is high or low pitched, adjust the operation of the CLARIFIER. Consider it as performing the same function as a phonograph speed control. When the speed is set to high, voices will be high-pitched and if set too low, voices will be low-pitched. Also, there is only *one* correct speed that will make a particular record produce the same sound that was recorded. If the record is played on a turntable that rotated in the wrong direction (opposite sideband) no amount of speed control (CLARIFIER) will produce an intelligible sound.

An AM signal received while listening in one of the SSB modes will produce a steady tone (carrier) in addition to the intelligence, unless the SSB receiver tuned to exactly the same frequency by the CLARIFIER control. For simplicity it is recommended that the AM modes be used to listen to AM signals.

If you Think you Need Service
Contact MEGA STAR Radio Dealer

You may be asked to send your unit to our dealer. It will be necessary to furnish the following, in order to have the product serviced and return.

1. For Warranty Repair included some form of proof-of- purchase, such as a mechanical reproduction or carbon or a sales receipt. If you send the original receipt it cannot be returned.

2. Send the entire product.

3. Enclose a description of what is happening with the unit, include a typed or clearly printed name and address of where the unit is to be returned.

4. Pack unit securely to prevent damage in transit. If possible, use the original packing material.

5. Ship prepaid and insured by way of a traceable carrier, such as United Parcel Service (UPS), Roadway Parcel Service (RPS) or the First Class Mail to avoid loss in transit to dealer or the factory.

6. If you received the radio product as a gift and you do not have the proof-of-purchase information necessary for service, include the following information with the product.

   Clearly printed or typed name and address. Date, Month and Year of you received the gift. Model number. Where purchased (if Possible) store name and location.